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T O U R ~~1740~~

THROUGH

France, Flanders, and Germany;

IN A

L E T T E R

TO

Robert Savil, Esq;

C O N T A I N I N G,

First, A Description of the Principal CITIES
and Fortified Towns; *viz.* *Dunkirk, Bruges, Gaunt,*
Mecklin, Cologn, Frankfort, Magdeburgb, Brandenburgb,
Berlin, and Lanenburgh; with others of lesser Note.
Also the Face of the Country, Rivers, &c. Adorn'd with
Curious Observations throughout the whole Journey.

Secondly, REMARKS on the Government of
those Countries, and the several Electorates; particularly
on the *Liberty* and *Property* of the People.

W I T H A

Serious and Impartial CONSIDERATION of the
Political Papers published in *London*; and on the
Conduct of the present M I N I S T R Y.

Desideria naturalia finita sunt, ex falsa opinione nascentia,
ubi desinant non habent. Nullus enim terminus falso est:
via eunti aliquid extreum est, error immensus est.

Seneca.

By *THOMAS FRANKZ, M. D.*

L O N D O N, Printed for *J. Roberts*, near the *Oxford-*
Arms in *Warwick-Lane*. 1735. (Price One Shilling.)

九月五日

Chancery of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

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PL. XXVII. London

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TO

The Honourable

John Turner, Esq;

SIR,

THE ensuing Letter, intended only for the private Information of my Friend, I have been prevail'd with to Publish; and tho' it be in a Style unrefin'd, or fitted for your excellent Taste, I am nevertheless imboden'd, for two Reasons, humbly to crave your Patronage.

THE First, because it is my own Travels, and containeth, under that Head, nothing but Truth; as the other Part does,

A 2 upon

The DEDICATION.

upon the strictest Examination, my impartial Opinion.

T H E Second, and Principal, is a Reflection on your extensive Goodness, and generous Humanity, which inspires me not only with the most sanguine Hopes of Forgiveness, but even your Candescension to favour my Request..

A N D indeed, to whom could I so properly dedicate my Observations, especially on Liberty, and our own Happiness (great, in Comparison of any foreign Country whatever) as to him, who has always been the most tenacious of the former, and has indefatigably labour'd to promote the latter : These alone are Reasons sufficient to plead my Excuse. But when I reflect on the Honour I have had in your extraordinary Friendship ; how much I have been benefitted by your communicative Knowledge, and charm'd with your Merit, I am apt to imagine myself (tho' trespassing on your Retirement) in some measure justify'd. However, in that it gives me an Opportunity of shewing my Gratitude, and declaring I shall always have a very singular Pleasure in doing any thing that may be acceptable to you, that can afford you an Amusement, or any Ways contribute to make you sensible how much I esteem

The DEDICATION.

*esteem and honour you, and sincerely wish
that you may long be bless'd with Health,
and every Terrestrial Felicity.*

And am,

SIR,

Your most humble,

Obliged, and

Devoted Servant,

Thomas Frankz.

THE EDUCATION

of your only son and heir
John, to go to school
in the Town of Cambridge.

And so

512

You will suppose

Opposite any

Devoted Servant

The Honourable



TO

ROBERT SAVIL, Esq;

SIR,

IN answer to yours of January the 27th, wherein you desired me to transmit you some Account of the Observations I made in my last Journey thro' France, Flanders, and Germany, particularly on the Political Prudence of Government in those Countries, the Liberties and Property of the People, not only as they are in themselves, but compared with us. As also, to give you my impartial Opinion of the Craftsman, Fogg's Journal, and other Antiministerial Papers published at home, with my Thoughts of the present Ministry, &c.

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I have

I have (enforc'd by the hounourable Ties of Friendship and Gratitude) comply'd with your Request, and herein given you a very faithful, but brief Account of every Article of your Demands, unless I should misunderstand your Meaning of Political Prudence in Government ; for therein I have only aimed at conveying to you some Ideas of their Method of governing in general, as to the minute Particulars of their more secret Policies, Management of the Finances, &c. which may perhaps be what you mean, I have not touch'd upon ; nor have I the Vanity to tell you, that in every of those peculiar Circumstances, I am qualified for the Task.

I shall first present you with some Remarks I made in travelling thro' those Countries, and then proceed, in Order of your Demands, to satisfy you in the other Particulars, according to the best of my poor Capacity.

ON the 9th of September 1733, I arrived at *Calais* in *France*, where I remained some Time at the *Silver Lyon*, in order thoroughly to refresh myself after so miserable a Passage, it being very turbulent

Kent Weather ; we were upwards of 12 Hours in passing from *Dover*.

HERE I diverted myself with taking a Survey of this antient City, the Scene of so many remarkable Occurrences mentioned in the *English* and *French* Histories, as having, at different Times, acknowledged both for its Master, endured so many Sieges, and famous for so many Councils, wherein the Fate of *Europe* seemed to be determined ; a Remembrance of which Things, on the Survey, gave me a sort of secret Pleasure, almost inexpressible, especially when I reflected on the various Projects that had been here formed by the two Kings in Turn, in order to aggrandize and impower them to tyranize oyer a more extensive Part of Mankind ; the Thoughts of this, I say, and the transitory Vision which ensued, and baffled all their Measures, made me laugh at the trifling Littleness of all human Grandeur.

CALAIS is a small, regular, well-built, and pleasant City, but generally accounted unhealthful ; tho', on my Survey of it and the Neighbourhood, I could hardly think so, being situated on a barren Sand, not very low, and washed by

the German Ocean : It is famous for no kind of Manufactures, but seems to depend altogether on the immediate Communication it has with *England*, the Thorough-Fare, and an inconsiderable Maritime Trade.

FROM *Calais* I travelled over a barren, sandy Heath by the Sea Shore, passing thro' the strong Town of *Gravelin*, in order to take a View of *Dunkirk*, where I must own I was agreeably surprized at the Regularity, Beauty, and Magnificence of its Buildings, the Riches and Politeness of the Inhabitants, and particularly at their great Trade ; for tho' I had, some Years ago, made the Tour of *Europe*, yet I had never seen this Town, nor indeed conceived any adequate Idea of it ; and even now, owing to the Shortness of my Stay, I could take but a very cursory Survey of it.

HOWEVER, walking out at what they call *Port la Mer*, or the *Sea-Door*, the first Thing that presented itself to my View, was the Haven, which I observed was crowded with Ships, several of them of a very considerable Burthen, and a Multiplicity of Business carrying on, which, tho' it was contrary to the Stipulation

lation of Treaty between the two Nations, I found the French made light of it, pretending they had punctually fulfilled every Article of the Peace of Utrecht; for a Merchant of the Town, who was walking on the Sand, observing me an Englishman, somewhat curious in my Observations, took Occasion to discourse with me on that very Subject. His Words, so near as I can recollect, were these, after the usual Compliments and Civilities of French Gentlemen.

SIR, says he, you seem very attentive in your Speculations, and, as I find you are an English Gentleman from London, I am not much surprized at it; for M. P—y, who has conceived an Antipathy against this poor Town, as well as your Prime Ministry, tho' without any just Cause, and by his weekly Lucubration, or rather Lozenger, calculated in order to distress both, has excited the Curiosity of all Travellers. Now, Sir, if I may take the Freedom, without Offence, I know not which Party you favour, but you seem to be a Gentleman of Reason; I will endeavour to demonstrate to you, that we very reasonably have acted, nor violated any one Article of the Treaty of the Peace of Utrecht, that concerns the Demolition of the Fortifications, the Harbour, or the Trade

Trade. You see, Sir, here a few flat-bottom'd Vessels, which supply the Town with Necessaries and support the Families, who had always been accustomed to a Maritime Life; but, alas! of what Prejudice is this to the English Nation? You see all Fortifications in Ruin as at the first Day; nor is there Water sufficient whereby any large Ships may enter, much less Ships of War; and suppose they could, here is nothing to defend them, but they are always open to the Mercy of the English Fleet. The Truth of all which, you have now ocular Demonstration; and therefore you evidently see how groundless and malicious those Alarms are, which have been artfully spread throughout the three Kingdoms, and this only to gratify a Passion of Revenge, thro' the disappointed Ambition of the Authors of them, who would, at any Rate, render obnoxious that great Personage, who, happy for the British Empire, has so long presided at her Helm.

YOU may from hence imagine, and perhaps not much amiss, that he was endeavouring to palliate the Affair: But I do assure you there is a good deal of Truth in his Assertions, for certainly the Fortifications are in Ruin, nor is there Water sufficient either for Men of War, or other large Ships, to sail into the Harbour

bour, or any the least Defence for them, supposing they could, notwithstanding the extraordinary Clamour that has been made by our famous Journalists on that very Head.

HAVING at first form'd a Resolution of visiting *Paris*, and traversing the Territories of *Lorain* and *Alsace*, in my way to *Franckfort on the Main* in *Germany*, I here alter'd my Rout, passing thro' *Flanders*, *Brabant*, the Electorate of *Cologne*, *Palatine*, &c.

THE next Town I came to, about 12 Miles from *Dunkirk*, was *Newport*, the first in the *Austrian Netherlands* belonging to the Emperor, is indeed fortified, and hath a Garrison, but such as too plainly shews the Consequence of a Government's being wholly swallowed up in luxurious Softness, and insensibly lost in Excess of Ebriety and voluptuous Wantonnes.

FROM hence I proceeded to *Ostend*, a rich, populous, and flourishing Town, well fortified, with a good Garrison, Harbour, and fine Shipping: Here they carry on a very extensive Trade, and have had an united Company trading to *East-India*, under

under the Emperor's Protection ; but that giving much Umbrage to *England* and the *Hollanders*, is now (or at least pretended to be) abolished ; I say pretended, because I am well assured they trade very largely thither at this Juncture, and that a certain Power, besides the Emperor, gives them all the Encouragement he is capable of ; for it is not long since one of their *East-India* Ships put in at the chief Port of his Kingdom, was well received, and protected, and there disposed of her whole Cargo.

I N Oftend you behold a Face of Freedom and Prosperity, not commonly seen in foreign Countries, *Holland* excepted, with a Grandeur in all their publick Edifices suitable thereto, which, joined to their clean, regular, and well-pav'd Streets, fine Buildings, Fertility of the adjacent Lands, and Neighbourhood of the *British* Ocean, renders it one of the most delightful Towns I have seen abroad.

H E R E turning due East, I travelled on the Banks of a famous Canal to *Bruges*, a large, rich, and exceeding strong Town, situate on the best Soil of all *Flanders*, and blest with a free, healthful Air ; the Markets are well stored with all Sorts of

of substantial Provisions ; nor are the most delicate at a Loss here ; for, besides the great Variety of Fish and Fowl, there is almost every other Thing that is curious. However, what, in my humble Opinion, crowns all, and renders it most agreeable to an *Englishman*, is a brave Spirit of Freedom, not commonly seen in foreign Countries, with that Balsam of human Life, the best of Conversation.

HERE are a great many fine publick Edifices, particularly the *Stadthouse*, which is reckoned an extraordinary Pile of Building, fronting the Grand Market. Their Churches are numerous, magnificent, and exceeding richly adorned, not only here, but throughout all *Flanders*, abounding with Shrines, Images, and Crucifixes of Gold and Silver, ornamented with Diamonds, and other pceciuous Stones ; nor is the Beauty and Variety of their Painting to be expressed ; however, by none exceeded.

IN travelling two Posts more I came to *Gaunt*, another eminent, rich, and beautiful City of *Flanders*, every way equal to, if not surpassing, *Bruges* ; is famous for the Birth-Place of the great

C

John

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, so often mentioned in the English Histories.

FROM hence I passed thro' a pleasant Country, by the Banks of a large River, to *Dendermond*, a pretty small Town on the Road to *Mechlyn*, a famous, large, rich, and flourishing City, particularly remarkable for its extraordinary Manufactory of fine Lace, which is generally supposed to excel any in *Europe*. Here is likewise held a grand Court of Judicature, where all Causes, from the lower Parts of *Germany*, are determined, as those of the Higher are at *Breslaw*, the chief City of *Silesia*.

MECHLYN has always been reckon'd the Capital City of *Brabant*, and, I think, very deservedly, notwithstanding *Brussel*s is the Seat of the Government. It is most delightfully situate, has a beautiful River flows through the Town, with several fine Canals, whereby a cheap and easy Communication is had to all the considerable Towns in *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and *Holland*. Here are in this City a great many exquisite Buildings, viz. Churches, Cloysters, Nunneries, &c. being all of the Romish Communion.

THE

THE Cardinal Bishop who resides here, has a most magnificent Palace, as hath several other Persons of Distinction, a particular Description of all which would be exceeding tedious, nor would it answer the End, either of my intended Brevity, or your Patience: However, I must not forget to inform you, that, a few Towns in *England* excepted, it is accounted the most noted Place in *Europe* for good Beer; they have it of two Sorts, *viz.* White and Brown, and I do assure you both answereth the Character given.

A F T E R 18 Days Stay I took leave of this charming City, in order to prosecute my Journey to *Cologn* on the *Rhine*, travelling 12 *English* Miles on a strait, well-pav'd Road, without any thing to intercept the Sight, to the ancient City of *Louvain*, an University, and formerly the chief City of the Country, is at this Day very considerable, only the Houses are old-fashioned, Streets narrow, and the Fortifications falling to Ruin, which eclipses its Grandeur; but however, it is reckon'd a rich, flourishing Town, well watered, and surrounded with delightful rising Hills, from whence you have a very extensive Prospect over *Brabant* even into

Flanders, a rich, even Country, crowded with fine Towns, and adorned with Pinnacles and lofty Towers, which seem to kiss the Clouds.

FROM *Louvain* I passed thro' *Tilmont*, a small, indifferent-well-built Town, and pleasantly situated; but the Fortifications, which formerly were very considerable, are now in utter Ruin; then thro' *St. Trun* and *Tongre*, considerable Market Towns on the Road to *Mastricht*, a famous City so named, from its Situation on the River *Maese*, is the strongest, largest, and every way the most considerable of all this Country, and subject to *Holland*.

A few Miles below *Mastricht*, I ferry'd over the River, traversing that rich and pleasant Country, lying between the *Maese* and *Rhine*, but came near no considerable Town 'till I arriv'd at *Cologn*; for I left the City of *Juliers* some Miles on the Right Hand.

HERE I was obliged to change both my Money and Language, neither being current any farther; nay, scarce intelligible here; for, from the Time I left *France*, I had heard nothing but *Flemish*, an

an uncouth Mixture of *French*, *Hollandish*, and *High-Dutch*, nor seen any other Silver Money than their Prommisso^r Shillings, a broad, thin Piece, somewhat resembling a Queen *Elizabeth's* Shilling, but not so good Metal ; for those are very bad, however current quite thro' the *United Provinces*, and their Neighbourhood, for 7 Pence, or Stivers.

HERE their Language is *High-Dutch*, but they speak it very imperfectly. Their Coins are numerous and various, but in general very bad ; the best and most universal is their *Gopsticks* and *Batfa's* ; the first is tolerable Silver, and worth about Ten Pence *English*, for which it currently passeth thro' all the middle Part of *Germany*, the other goes as Universally for Two Pence ; but in intrinsick Value is not worth one fourth part so much.

C O L O G N is generally reckon'd the largest City in all *Germany*, and the best situate ; for, besides the rich Soil of the Neighbourhood, and great Plenty of Wines, the Walls of it are washed by the famous River *Rhine*, whereby it may have a cheap and easie Communication thro' the best Part of the Empire, *Holland*, &c. and are certainly capable of carrying on
a very

a very considerable Trade, tho' I do not find that they much regard it.

I made these farther Observations, that in this large City you see no regular, well-pav'd Streets, and very few handsome Houses; for if one walks out in the Night, he runs the Risque of breaking his Neck, Legs, or Arms; and for the Houses, they are large enough, and not much unlike so many Prifons, the Windows being strongly barrocaded with Iron, as indeed they are throughout *Flanders* and *Brabant*; there they are handsomely set off and adorned, but here very clumsy and dark within.

IN *Cologn* you have the greatest Number of Churches and Beggars of any Town of its Magnitude in *Europe*, if not in the whole World; of the first you have 365, and of the latter innumerable; for it is impossible for a Person to walk out in the Streets without being surrounded, nay, crowded with them immediately, that it is a publick Nuisance; and I have often wondered should so long escape the Censure of the Magistrates.

THO' this is the Capital City, and gives Title to the Elector, yet I find he has

has not much Power therein; nor does he ever reside here, but always at *Bonn*, of which City he is Bishop. 'Tis about forty Miles hence. Here is the largest and most beautiful flying Bridge cross the *Rhine*, that I imagine is to be seen in the World at this Day.

I had almost forgot, that the Evening before I departed hence, M. *W*— your old Neighbour, having been to visit some Acquaintance of his, Natives of the Town, whom he had formerly entertained handsomely in *London*, upon his return, was in a mighty Passion, owing, I suppose, to the cold Treatment he met with, and two or three Falls he had got in walking along their miserable, ill-pav'd Streets, immediately wrote on the Table the following Lines, which I copied.

*Cologn, thou Sink-hole of the German Rhine,
Unpleasant, and unhealthful is thy Soil;
Rude and unnatural are thy Natives here,
Giving Respect to none, but such as bear
Hellish-like Minds, and a seditious Air.
Farewel!*

FROM *Cologn* I travelled directly to *Frankfort on the Main*, about 100 Miles, thro'

thro' a mountainous, woody Country, but no considerable Towns. 'Tis the Territories of the Elector *Palatine* of the *Rhine*; and tho' it shews so dismal a rugged Face, I was every now and then agreeably surpriz'd with a delightful Village, furrounded with Vineyards, which produce an excellent *Renish Wine*.

FRANKFORT on the Main is the most renowned City of the whole *German Empire*, tho' not the largest; it is govern'd solely by its own Magistrates, and defended by its own Soldiers, thence called a free, imperial City; but alas! their Freedom, if it be so termed, is the most faint Glimmering of any thing I have ever known pass under that Appellation.

HOWEVER, it is a clean, regular, well-built Town, has an extraordinary Situation on a navagable River, which a little lower falls into the *Rhine*, is furrounded with most delightful Vinyards, and blest with a flourishing Trade; which agreeable Articles causeth a great Number of the first Rank Nobility to reside there.

AFTER

AFTER I had dispatch'd my Business at *Frankfort*, I made a Tour thro' the Country of *Hesse-Cassel*, the Electorate's of *Saxony* and *Brandenburgh*, the Dukedom of *Meckleburgh*, and Part of the Territories of *Hanover* and *Denmark*, in my way to *England*. I shall give you a brief Account of my Journey, and then proceed to my second Article of your Demands concerning Government.

From *Franckfort* I travelled North East to *Eisenach*, traversing the Territories of *Hess-Cassel*, which is a mountainous woody Country, passing through no considerable Town only *Fulda*, a small handsome City, where I had a good deal of Pleasure in viewing the beautiful Monastery, fine Churches, and the magnificent Palace of the Abbot, which surpasseth in Grandeur every Thing of the Kind in that rugged Country.

'T W A S in Travelling the last hundred Miles, that I was first made acquainted with a *Dutch Bed**, on which I must

D own

* A *Dutch Bed*, is nothing more than clean Straw, spread on the Ground, in the Stoves of all Inns, with a coarse

own I very comfortably slept, owing to the Warmth of their Stoves * at that cold Season. *Eisenach* is a large handsome City, but situate in a very mountainous Country, surrounded with barren, rocky Hills, even frightful to behold, is the first in *Saxony*, but subject to its own Earl.

I HAD no sooner left *Eisenach*, in order to prosecute my Journey to *Magdeburgh*, then I found myself agreeably disengaged of those dismal Rocks, Woods, and Mountains, I had with so much Difficulty

coarse Sheet upon it, and a Pillow for the Head; they require no Covering, owing to the extraordinary Heat of the Stove, which continues all Night; nor, indeed, do they strip any more than their Shoes and Coat; lying promiscuously Men and Women, as they happen more early or late to go to Rest. And this is the common Reception for Travellers throughout the whole Empire, except in their capital Cities, where Beds may be procured.

* A Stove is a large Room, at the most convenient Corner whereof, is what they call a Cock-loufe, i. e. a Building commonly about seven Feet high, six Feet long, and two Feet broad, hollow within; the Sides are generally made of *Holland's Tiles*, or Plates of run Iron, ornamented variously as Fancy dictates, in the Cavity whereof is a large Fire of Wood, which immediately warms the whole Room, to the great Surprise of every Stranger to that Custom, being they see no Fire, for the Mouth of the Cock-louse, or Oven, is in another Room; It is a neat serviceable Custom, and does much better in those cold Countries than Fires.

ficulty surmounted; and landed, as it were, in a fine, open, fertile Country, crowded with handsome Villages, and adorned with several fine Cities, whose Pinacles, and lofty Towers, shewing themselves at a Distance, made me almost imagine myself in *Northamptonshire*, or some other delightful County in *England*; so far does *Saxony* excel every Part of *High-Germany*.

IN traversing this fine champion Country, I had the Pleasure of viewing some of their chief Cities, viz. *Saxe-Gotha*, *Erfurt*, and *Hall*; the last is a famous University, delightfully situate on the River *Elbe*, and subject to the King of *Prussia*. Then turning somewhat to the left, I passed thro' *Mansfield*, a small inconsiderable Place, but, remarkable for an extraordinary Copper Mine. The King of *Prussia* hath Troops in the Town, but has no Profits of the Mines, as I have been informed, they are secured to the Earl of *Mansfield*, who hath a strong old Castle situate upon a Rock, overlooking both Town and Country for several Miles round.

THE N thro' *Afferstaben, Saltz, and Schenebeck*, considerable Market Towns on the Road to *Magdeburgh*; one of the most famous Cities in all the King of *Prussia's* Dominions, delightfully situate on the River *Elbe*, whereon they carry a very considerable Trade to *Hamburg, Leipsick, Dresden, even all Saxony, and Part of Bohemia*: The Town is exceeding well built, has fine spacious Streets, handsome Churches, and a noble Bridge cross the *Elbe*, which joins the Town and Citadel, and is certainiy one of the best fortified Places in *Europe*.

FROM *Magdeburgh*, I passed thro' the small Cities of *Bourk and Ganteen*, on the Road to *Brandenburg*, but found a quite different Face of the Country than what I had seen in the last 120 Miles; for here it is mighty level, full of Lakes and Rivers, by the Sides of which it is very fenny: The rest is woody, and, in general, so extream sandy, not only in this Part, but throughout the whole Electorate, that when there is a High-Wind it will naturally drift like Snow; and I have often heard the Farmers wish for a calm, moist Seed-time, otherwise

the

the Corn would be all blown away and lost.

BRANDENBURGH was formerly the chief City of the Country, is at present pretty considerable, but still on the Decline, owing to the vast Increase of *Potzdam*, not many Miles off; at which Place, or *Berlin*, the King always resides, but there doth he constantly keep his own Regiment of Tall-Men, several of which are upwards of seven Feet high; at present, the tallest is an *Irish Gentleman* of some Fortune, whom they lately inveigled into that Service, under false Pretences.

BERLIN, the Capital City of *Brandenburgh*, and the ordinary Seat of the Elector, who, as Marquis of *Newmark*, Duke of *Cleves*, and *Pomerania*, and King of *Prussia*, may be justly stiled the most considerable of all the *German Princes*: However, those who reside in the Empire, for certainly he is not to be supposed equal either to the Elector of *Saxony*, in Case he was peaceably fix'd on the Throne of *Poland*, or the Prince of *Hess-Gassel*, as King of *Sweden*, much less to our own most Gracious Sovereign, the Elector of *Hanover*; notwithstanding

he

he hath a more numerous Army than any one of the Three.

HERE he hath a most elegant and spacious Palace within the Walls of Berlin, in that Part of it call'd *Cöln on the Spree*; which River passing thro' the very Center of the City, washeth the Foundation of that magnificent Castle, and is afterwards joined at the Distance of about 500 Yards by the *Haque*, a fine navigable River, which renders it a most delightful Situation, especially before the present King destroyed the renowned Pleasure Garden, lying between the two Rivers, in order to form a Parade Place for the Soldiers.

THIS City, including its Suburbs, is the largest in all Germany, Vienna excepted; nor is it much inferior to that Capitol of the Empire. It is within the Walls, clean, regular, and magnificently built; and, tho' generally of Timber, yet the Houses are handsomely painted on the Outsides, and every way so elegantly set off, and adorned in the Nature of Free-stone Work, that, I must own, I was never more surprized then when let into the Secret of their Manner of Building.

HERE

HERE, and at several other Towns of the Electorate, they have a very considerable Woollen Manufactory, particularly at *Ruppin Frankfort on the Oder*, &c. where they make an ordinary coarse Cloth euough, to cloath not only the *Prussian Army*, consisting of about 100,000 Men, but they have, within a few Years, furnished vast Quantities to the *Muscovites*, used for the same Purpose of cloathing the Army.

IN *Berlin*, I reckon one fourth Part of the Inhabitants to be *French*, who, on Account of Religion, have chose to sojourn in that Protestant Country. The Language is likewise mightily in Vogue; there are very few Citizens but what speak *French*; though *High Dutch*, their Natural Language, is said to be spoken with the greatest Purity here, and at *Leipsick*, of any Part of *Germany*.

THE noblest Equestrian Statue of Copper that I have ever seen, or that is generally suppos'd to be in *Europe*, stands on the grand Bridge by the Palace: 'Tis of the Elector *Frederick-William*, Son of *George-William*, Grandfather to the present King. I was so curious as to copy
MORE
the

the Inscription ; but that, with several other valuable Papers, I had the Misfortune to lose in my Passage to *London*.

A F T E R I had been here some Time, and had seen the Court, the Arsenal of Arms, the Royal Society, the Astronomical Observatory, the Anatomical Chamber, &c. Things highly Curious, I was preparing to set out for *Dantzick* ; but receiv'd an Invitation to stay and see the Review, which happen'd the ensuing Week : There was about 12,000 Men, exclusive of the *Housars*, review'd ; where, I must own, it was surprising to see their extraordinary Dexterity in Exercising, and quick, exact Firing ; but much more so, to behold such a fine Collection of tall Men, and to reflect upon their daily Hardships and Fatigues, and the miserable Pay of Fourteen * Pence every five Days, which, without Bread, or any other Advantage, is all they have to subsist upon ; and not only so, but almost one half of the Army are Foreigners, who have been accustomed to live in a quite different Manner from any thing in this barren, cold Country.

* The King's Pay is Eight Chroshens every five Days, which answereth exactly to our Fourteen Pence.

FROM

from off his ship to land upon the shore
of the River Humber, and so to the town of Hull.

FROM Berlin I passed thro' * Spandow, in my Way to Ruppin, a large, handsome Town, situate on the Side of a Lake, where the Prince Royal's Regiment commonly lies in Garrison; here I stayed some time, having often the Honour of that Prince's Conversation; who is in Stature somewhat under the middle Size, well shap'd, and of a beautiful, majestick Countenance; but it is the Beauties of the Mind that renders him the Darling of the People, both † Soldiers

E and

* Spandow is famous for the strongest Prison in the whole Country: It is much after the Nature of the Tower of London, and is often visited, as is a Place called Custrin, by Persons of the first Rank, yea even the Blood Royal.

† No Foreigner, who is a Soldier in this Country, is ever allowed to go out of the Gates of the City where they are quarter'd, unless when the whole Regiment is order'd to march; nor are they allowed to write to any of their Friends out of the Country; they must exercise twice a Week the Year thro', and every Day (*Sundays excepted*) for three Months together in the Spring. They must be in their Quarters at Eight o' Clock every Night, when off of the Guard (nor have they ever more than two Nights free) and there abide until six next Morning, on Pain of the severest Punishments; at both which Times, they are visited by under Officers; nor are they, notwithstanding all those Hardships, ever able to quit the Country by Differ-tion, or otherwise; for, as they are visited every Night and Morning, if any one is missing, not only the City, but the whole Country is presently alarmed by ringing of the

and Subjects, who entertain the most sanguine Hopes of their future Happiness from his many rare and excellent Qualities.

HIS Regiment is reckoned the second tallest in the Kingdom, but more than half of the Men are Foreigners, gathered from all Nations of Europe. There is in that Regiment, to my Knowledge, eighteen different Languages.

HERE, turning somewhat to the Right, I travers'd Pomerania, both the Prussia's, Royal and Ducal, and Courland, in my Way to Moscow; but my Observations on the Journey, and what I met with remarkable there, would be too much for one Letter, therefore shall only add a few Words more, and them relating to the Journey, on my Return from hence to England, and then proceed to give a very brief Account of the other Articles.

the Bells, &c. and a competent Number of People are obliged, Day and Night, to watch in the Fields, and secure all Passes whatsoever; nor dare the Natives of the Country, either aid and assist them, or even be privy to their Intention of Differtion, on Pain of Death; or receive any Letter from a Soldier, to convey it out of the Country, on Pain of 40 Shillings Fine, and so many Years Imprisonment, as the General shall think fit.

FROM

FROM Ruppin, in my Way to Hamburg, I travelled upwards of One hundred Miles, Part in the Territories of Brandenburgh, and Part in Mecklenburgh, passing thro' no considerable Town, but a flat, watry, barren Country, until I came into the Neighbourhood of Lunenburg, a rich, flourishing Town, situate on the North Side of the River Elbe, and subject to our most Gracious Sovereign King G E O R G E. This Town is as it were, a Key to all the Trade on the River Elbe. East of Hamburg, viz. To Lubeck, and most Part of Mecklenburgh, the Territories of Hanover, Brandenburgh, and Saxony, 'Tis built much like Lincoln in England; Part of it on a high Hill, from whence you haye a very extensive Prospect into the Electorate of Hanover, with a full View of Lunenburg, situate also on a Navigable River, about ten Miles off; Part of it on the Descent of the Hill, and Part at the Bottom along side the Elbe, which here is about the Magnitude of the River Thames at London. Here I had a singular Pleasure in beholding the Liberty and Prosperity of my Fellow Subjects, and in hearing their Prayers and tender Wishes for the Health and Prosperity of their Majesties, the

Royal Family, and the whole *English* Nation ; every Native, whereof, in travelling thro' this Country, is shewn the utmost Civilities and Respect by all Ranks of People.

FROM *Lanenburgh* I took a Passage on Board a small Vessel to *Hamburg*, a City so famous and well known, that it would be mere trifling to tell you it is large, rich, well built, strong, and populous, without attempting a particular Description ; and that (tho' well worth it) I shall not do here, as disagreeing with my intended Brevity. However, I must observe, that *Altonna*, about a Mile distant, and subject to the King of *Denmark*, is of great Detriment to the Town. Moreover, there is at present some Difference between the small Republick and that Monarch ; but it is hop'd, for the Benefit of Trade, &c. thro' the good Offices of his *Britannic Majesty*, it will soon be accommodated.

FROM *Hamburg* I had a quick and prosperous Passage, being no more than three Days at Sea, to *England*, landing at *London Bridge* on the 18th of November, 1734, O. S.

HAVING

HAVING now dispatch'd the first, and longest Article, I shall endeavour to convey to you some general Ideas of their Method of Governing in those Countries; which, tho' Christians, and in our own Neighbourhood, as I may say, yet some are so surprizingly tyrannical, that I am not able adequately to describe them to you; but shall present you with a few Lines wrote by a young *English* Gentleman, who had been forcibly detain'd in the Country several Months: However, I had the good Fortune to conduct him safe to this happy Island, at once the Glory and Envy of *Europe*; which he has excellently set forth, under the Title of *The Blissful Realm*: A beautiful Thing, which he, perhaps, will soon be prevail'd with to publish.

AFTER having display'd the Glory's of the *British Constitutions*, and the peculiar Happiness of the *English Nation*, he goes on:

*There's Store of Bliss, unknown to Foreign Lands
Where Tyrants rule, and that with Iron Hands;
Whose vicious Will is all the Law they use,
And their pretended Justice an Abuse
Of*

Of all that's just, whose Mercy's Cruelty,
 Tea far exceeds the Turks Barbarity.
 Such is the Land, alas ! wherein I mourn,
 To every Brute and native Slave a Scorn ;
 And such the M—— who doth govern here,
 That, in the Universe, there's not his Peer ;
 The Turk may here new Ways of Torture learn,
 Nor is the savage Tartar half so stern ;
 Did Slaves of Sallee understand our Pain,
 They'd bug their Chains, and beg there to remain.
 They would not change Morocco for B——,
 Nor their more happy Sallee for R—— ;
 Where Slaves of Rank and every Nation cry,
 Oppress'd with various Tortures, beg to die.
 But oh, alas ! in vain ; reserv'd to be
 A living Monument of Tyranny,
 Unknown on Earth till now, ————— &c.

THE Government of all those Countries and Principalities I have travers'd, is Arbitrary ; the Lives and Fortunes of the People being subject to the capricious Will and Disposal of their respective Sovereigns, who sometimes, in a most cruel Manner, tyrannizes over both. At present, that of France, in my humble Opinion, is the most Mild and Just, owing to the generous Disposition of that Monarch, and the Lenity of his present Ministry. That of Flanders and Brabant, tho'

tho' under an absolute Power, is certainly the most happy ; but, I suppose, they do not attribute it so much to any divine Quality in the present Em—r, as to their lucky Situation ; who, if he were to use them as he does some other of his Hereditary Dominions, might fancy the *Hollanders empail'd Lion*, or the *French Lilly*, every whit as good an Ornament over the Doors of their Stadt-Houses, as a cloven Headed Eagle ; tho', perhaps, one single Orange, might be their best Choice.

THOSE of the Electors of *Cologn*, *Palatine*, *Saxony*, and *Brandenburgh*, are, doubtless, all of them miserable enough ; but I am apt to imagine the last is the most so : However, in all my Travels thro' *Europe*, or *Asia*, I have met with nothing that could be deemed its Parallel, whether one regard Subjects or Soldiers ; as I shall, under the Articles of Liberty and Property, more fully inform you.

THAT of *Hanover* is as absolute as the rest, and the Inhabitants every Way as obnoxious to Slavery ; pardon the Expression, for I know no other Word so adequate to the Condition of most foreign Countries ; and was it not that they are bleis'd with a Prince whose Mind is embellish'd

embellish'd with Wisdom, the generous Principles of Humanity, and every other Virtue, which makes him the Object of universal Love and Praise, they might have no Reason to laugh at their Neighbours.

THE Government of *Mecklemburgh*, owing to the unhappy Conduct of Duke *Charles Leopoldus*, is most miserable ; being oppress'd on one Side with grievous Taxes, in order to support that Prince ; and as deplorably harrass'd on the other, with the perpetual Inroads of foreign Troops, in Favour of his Brother, Duke *Christian*. 'Tis true, this is an accidental Calamity at present ; but however, at best it is Arbitrary, and of the same Stamp with the foregoing ; as is also *Denmark*. And tho' it be the universal Character of that Monarch to have the Welfare of his Subjects very much at Heart, yet, I doubt not, but there are several Instances of oppressive Cruelties, for want of those wholesome Laws, the Security of that Liberty and Property which we enjoy. And tho' they may not appear very extraordinary to People who have always been governed under a despotic Power, yet, doubtless, to an *Englishman*, as the greatest Barbarities.

I shall

I shall now proceed to the 3d Article of your Demands; *viz.* Concerning Liberty and Property, not only as they are in themselves, but compar'd with us. But First, I should be glad to understand what you mean by that Expression, As they are in themselves. If you mean in what Latitude they themselves, *i. e.* the Natives of those Countries enjoy those two invaluable Blessings, I will endeavour to satisfy your Curiosity; and it will also convey to you, at the same Time, the best Idea of their Method of governing,

FIRST then, I must observe, that the unhappy People of those Countries are so destitute of Liberty and Property, and the Military Power so arbitrary in some of them, that I have seen a Burgo-Master, that is the Mayor of a City, sent in Arrest by a Captain for the least Trifle; and for the ordinary Citizens, it is common to be so serv'd for any Affront to the most inferior Officer. Their Punishment, in a certain Kingdom, is generally Barbeering, as they term it; that is, two or three Soldiers holds the Person intended to be shav'd, whilst another, with a rough Stone, rubs his Beard until the Blood very plentifully follows. As this is a

Torture no less sha'p than uncommon, and what I have often seen, I chose to mention it ; and to assure you, that tho' the Person be of ever so good Credit, or Circumstance, he can have no Redress. In those Countries there is no Appeal to a Court of Judicature, where a learned Judge, and Twelve of your Neighbours, have a full Power to do you Justice, and punish the Offenders : No, here is nothing but a tame Submission ; and to endeavour, as much as possible, to be in the good Graces of all Officers, both Civil and Military; who derive their Authority immediately from the Sovereign ; for these commonly join Interests, in order to support the petty Tyrannies of each other ; and if you should attempt to complain (for that is all you can be allow'd to do) to any superior Power, your expected Redress commonly terminates in your own Destruction.

T H E R E is, furthermore, these great Oppressions from the Army, which I have not touch'd upon ; that in all Cities, every Burgher, or House-keeper, are obliged to have two, three, or more Soldiers, according to their Ability, in Quarters ; finding them in Beds, and all other Conveniencies. **Nor** are the Country People, or

or Villagers, less harass'd, who are forc'd to furnith Straw and Provender for the Horse, at what Price the Officers think fit to give. But the greatest Hardship, in my Opinion, is in relation to their Children, who, throughout the whole Land, are no sooner born, than nam'd into what Regiment, and Company, they shall serve, notwithstanding they receive no Pay until they are able to bear Arms, and enter into the Service : Nor, perhaps, one fourth Part of them then, any longer than the three Months every Spring that they Exercise, tho' they must hold themselves in Readiness, equally with the rest of the Army, to March, &c. in a few Hours Warning.

THIER Taxes, which are numerous, and excessive burthensome on every Article of Life, Corn, Fruits, Roots, &c. not excepted ; are not imposed by the great Council of the Land, who are certainly the best Judges, in all Cases, what the People can bear ; but are levied by Virtue of the King's own Edict, which he puts forth at Pleasure : And it has, in that Country, all the Sanction and Authority of an Act of the three Estates of this Kingdom, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons.

N O R hath any Person whatsoever, Native, or otherwise, the Liberty of travelling thro' the Country without a Pass, setting forth their Names, Occupation, Place of Abode, and also the Business they are going about; which is, in short, exceeding troublesome, and very often inconvenient to Business, which requires both Expedition and Secrecy. But it would be endless to relate the whole tyrannical Proceedings of their Governours, in abridging their Liberties, invading their Properties, &c. therefore shall put a Period; imagining, from what has been said on those two Heads, you will be able to form a tolerable, tho' not an adequate Idea of their miserable Situation, and as naturally be led, with pleasure, to reflect on our own Happiness, Liberties, and Properties, maintain'd in their utmost Extent, by that most Noble Patron, who, when we were in real Danger of losing them, and being involv'd in Slavery, so generously oppos'd (even at the hazard of his own Life) the Enemies of our Constitutions, who were pursuing a Scheme that could not fail of making us as miserable as those unfortunate People I have been treating of.

I pro-

I proceed now, to give you my impartial Opinion of the *Craftsman*, *Fog's Journal*, &c. the 4th Article of your Demands; which I intend to do in a few Words, as thinking it not worth my while to waste any Time on those malicious Triflers, who are Weekly ushering into the World a Train of meer Suppositions, false and ungenerous Apprehensions of I know not what Attempts being intended to be made on our Liberties, &c. by the present Ministry; endeavouring, under the Cloke of *Patriotism*, as the Devil is said sometimes to transform himself into an Angel of Light, to sow Sedition in the Minds of his Majesty's liege Subjects, to stir up Jealousies, and groundless Fears, and in fine, to introduce Anarchy, and its inseparable Concomitant, universal Misery, rather than have the Mortification to see that Honourable Person at the Helm, who has so worthily oppos'd, and, hitherto, defeated all their Republican Measures.

IT is my Opinion, that hagg'd Phantom, frustrated Ambition, gave Birth to both those Libels in the original Contrivers of them; and that a mercenary View in some of their Dependants (Gentry

try up four pair of Stairs) keep them alive ; as, indeed, it is no more than a reciprocal Obligation ; only every now and then they receive a fresh Supply of Scandal, the natural Aliment wherewith they are nourished from their Patrons ; as you may easily distinguish, if you have Patience enough to read them over, by a certain Rancour in every Expression, and those supernatural Flights of Fancy, bordering upon Madness, yet animated by Revenge, which runs thro' the whole of their Performances, quite different from the lethargick Trash of the others, which we commonly meet with in those Papers : However, it does well enough to entertain the Mob once a Week ; the mean, low Jokes, and Similies, being exactly adapted to their vulgar Capacity.

I N D E E D, I have often wondered at some People's Notions, who imagine that those Papers are writ by Gentlemen, M----s of P----t, who are Famous for Virtue and Wisdom, as if it suited with such Characters. Suppose what is alledg'd in those Treasonable Libels were true, to appeal every Week to the Dernier Resort, a rude, ignorant Rout of People, who are Inconstant, passionately fond of Novelties, enviously Malicious, and

and generally Enemies to good Men ; and who, as *Tacitus* declares, * *Have no Judgment, no Verity, deem most Things by Opinion, few by the Truth* ; and who, by Consequence, are no ways capable of redressing such Grievances, which is the immediate Property of Parliament ; and I think no wise Man, especially a Member of that Honourable Body, would ever seek Redress from any other Power than where it may lawfully be obtain'd. But then, How Infamous must those Authors appear, and more especially if they are Men of Fortune, who have no Ground for their Assertions, or even Suppositions ; and yet, for a Series of Years, have discharg'd such a hetrogenous Composition of the most flagrant Calumnies against the present Ministry : Men who, I think, may justly be pronounc'd the secondary Authors of our Happiness. However, if with a retrograde Aspect one behold the Transactions of the last four Years of a late Reign, it puts it intirely out of Dispute. And if those Honourable Patrons had then so much Courage and Conduct to stem the impetuous Tide which seem'd

* *Plebi non judicium, non veritas; ex opinione multa, ex veritate pauca judicat.*

to bear down all beforeit, and prevent the impending Devastation of our Religion, Liberties, and Properties ; What Reasons have we now to doubt, either of their Capacity, or Inclination, to maſtian and ſupport 'em ?

AS if a Nobleman, who at an extraordinary Expence of Wealth, and ſome Years Labour, had buil a magnificent Palace, delightfully ſituate, the Foundation ſtrongly laid, and the Fortifications round it might bid Defiance to all Enemies ; whose beautiful Symmetry, and curious Architecture without, the ſtately Elegancy, and many neat and uſeful Designs within, was not to be parallel'd in *Europe*, ſhould yet be induc'd to pluck it down, purely be-cause the Eaſt Wind, at certain ſeafons of the Year, blew upon it, were every way as rational a Conjecture as the other.

NOTWITHSTANDING the absurd Clamours, and scandalous Inſinuations of that Common-Hunt of Sedition *Caleb Danvers*, or his iſolent Whipper-in, the ſtupid Mr. *Fog*, who, as an eminent Author obſerves on ſuch pestiferous Calumniators, * Speak

* Male loquuntur, quia bene loqui neſciunt ; faciunt quod ſolent & ſciunt, male quia mali & ſecundum ſe.
evil,

evil, because they know not how to speak well; they do what they are used to do, and what they know, evilly because they are evil, and according to themselves. And was it not so, how could they possibly fit out their Weekly Packet of Defamation and Falshood? For we are all sensible these Kingdoms never enjoy'd more Happiness, than under the present Ministry; whether we regard Religion, Liberty, Trade, or any other Article essential to the Welfare of a Community. And for the Taxes, considering the intricate Situation of Affairs in *Europe*, which obliges the Government, in point of Prudence, to be upon their Guard; always rememb'ring that Political Maxim, * *He that desireth Peace, let him provide for War,* are very moderate; and I dare be bound to answer, are thought so by every judicious Man, who knows the Consequence of this Nation's being involv'd in War.

B U T what avails Reasoning to Men that are resolv'd to hear none? One Part have been disappointed in some of their ambitious Views, and breath nothing but Revenge, endeavouring to involve the

* *Qui cupit Pacem, paret Bellum.*

Nation in their own private Quarrels and Discontent : Whilst the others, alas ! miserable Objects, for the sake of Bread, without any Reasons whatsoever, are oblig'd to deal in Scandal, and defame the Ministry in every of their Transactions ; otherwise the poor, half-starv'd Wretches, would be left to perish ; as they are often threaten'd by a certain hagg'd Proprietor, so overcome with Choler, that whenever any of those slanderous Agents appear with a new Invective, tho' he knows the Foundation to be a Falshood, full of the most flagrant Altercations, and adorn'd with all the poisonous Inuen-do's that even Malice can invent, yet he cries out, *More Bitter ! let there be more Bitter ! Bitter ! Bitter !* but that, I suppose, is owing to the late extraordinary Decrease in the Sale of those Papers, which have been some time observ'd on the Decline. That it certainly behoves the Proprietors to look about, and procure better Heads ; for those that are employ'd by them at present, are most stupidly dull, having exhausted their Brains in compiling so many Volumes of Political Slander, borrowed from all Nations, Characters, and Histories, that was any ways likely to serve their Turn. *Muscovy and Prince Menzicoff, Italy and Cardinal*

dinal *Coffia*, *Spain* and *Reperda*, have afforded abundance of Matter; as hath also the *English History*, which they have traduc'd, and made subservient to the same vile Ends. But pray, what is all this to the main Point? Or what have we to do with the Miseries of those Countries, further than as they afford us a beautiful Reflection on our own Happiness? Or the present Ministry with the cruel Tyrannies and Corruptions of those Minions of Power who have abus'd their Authority, any otherwise than as they cast the greater Lustre on their own just Administration, which we have happily experienced for several Years, without any of those Oppressions, or unparliamentary Proceedings, too commonly met with in the Histories of former Reigns?

FROM the whole I imagine, that if Men would seriously make a Comparison between us, our Liberties and Properties, that is, in one Word, our Happiness in general, with any other Nation whatsoever, the *Common Wealths* not excepted, they would soon find so great a Disparity, the Balance being on our Side, as would make them exult with Joy, and bless the Authors and Preservers of them. And, indeed, as to the factious Malecontents

tents of the Kingdom, which I have thought heretofore Incurable, and fit Objects for Mr. Guy's Charity, I should now entertain Hopes of seeing Cured, if they would be persuaded, as I humbly advise them, to go abroad into what Country they please ; for the Air of every foreign Climate is a most sovereign Remedy for that dangerous Distemper ; but then in this, as in all other Chronical Maladies, they must observe proper Measures and Directions, or expect no Cure. For it is not travelling thro' *France*, *Spain*, *Germany*, or any other Country, with a plentiful Fortune, living in the most luxurious Manner, and conversing with none but the Grandees, that will do : No, they should endeavour to attain the most exact Knowledge of the Laws and Constitutions of the Country, the Liberties and Properties of the People, the several heavy Taxes wherewith they are burthened, and, in one Word, to take the most accurate Survey of their slavish, miserable State in general, which would give them such an Idea of our own Happiness, as they had never before conceiv'd ; make them the most dutiful Subjects to his Majesty, whose whole Reign, as they would then acknowledge, has been one continu'd Scene of Goodness to his People ;

People ; and also to admire and * defend that most heroic Patron, who is the secondary Author and Preserver of them. Nay, I dare assert, that ever after they would likewise think it a Duty incumbent upon them, to oppose all such petty Dablers in Politicks, as are perpetually vending their Spleen against that honourable Gentleman in the Administration ; who, by his mild, just, and prudent Management of Affairs, deserves so well of the Publick. Whether it be the Weekly Papers, or any other anonymous Performance, which, doubtless, the Authors know to be disingenious, and false, and are themselves ashame'd of, or else they would not scruple to fix their Names to their Writings, that all might be appriz'd from whence they are. But this, tho' highly

* —— Absentem qui rodit Amicum
Qui non defendit, alio culpante ; solutos
Qui captat risus hominum, famamque dicacis ;
Fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere
Qui nequit ; sic niger est, hunc, tu Romane, caveto.

Who bites his absent Friend
Or not defends him blam'd, but holds along
With Mens loud Laughter, and each Prater's Tongue ;
Who feigns what was not, and discloaks a Soul,
Beware him, Noble *Roman*, he is foul.

reasonable

reasonable, they will not be prevailed with to do, notwithstanding they stile themselves *The Advocates of Liberty, true Patrons of their Country, and sincere Lovers of all honest Proceedings*; which, could they once make appear, would reflect upon them the greatest Honour, and make that be deem'd Modesty, which now is universally look'd upon as a Mixture of Shame and Fear: Of Shame, on Account of the many false Accusations, and slanderous Aspersions cast upon the present Ministry, with their utmost Efforts of Sedition, in wickedly endeavouring to alienate the Hearts of his Majesty's good Subjects from their Allegiance to the best of Princes, and the most lawful Government in the World; and fear, in the just Censor of the Magistrates, who, if they were to punish them equal to the Heinousness of their Crimes, would set such an Example, as the Lenity of the present Government desireth to be Strangers to.

I N short, to finish this Article, and hasten to a final Period, imagining you are by this Time sufficiently appriz'd of my Thoughts of the present Ministry; I shall only add a few Words more, and them,

them, relating to my Opinion of the Unreasonablenes of those Papers, whether Weekly, or Occasional, as they are commonly stil'd.

I T was, indeed, my Opinion, before I either went Abroad, or even made any strict Inquiry into the Proceedings of the Ministry, that those Papers were unreasonable, because I observ'd, that they never would allow of any one good Thing done by them ; or that any of their Measures, whatever, were prudent ; notwithstanding the happy Tranquility we have enjoy'd ever since that honourable Person has been at the Helm. And that, if so large a Share of Sagacity is required in a Steward, in the Management of one Houshold, to preserve an exact Decorum, and give the desir'd Satisfaction both to his Lord, and all the reasonable Part of the inferiour Servants, how much more so in the Stewardship of three Kingdoms, which must be admitted an *Herculean Labour* ; and yet there is, and has been preserv'd, for a Series of Years, such a perfect Harmony, and beautiful Oeconomy (long may it continue) as no Age hath surpass'd, nor any Nation can pretend to parallel. Perhaps it may be objected,

that

that a certain Person, who once bore a high Character, has been displac'd, and shews the utmost Discontent. What then? Has it been any Detriment to the Nation, or is it to be suppos'd a very rational Account may not be given of that extraordinary Proceeding, as those Writers term it? Tho' I shall attempt no other than the Saying of a *Roman Senator* on a certain Occasion, * *With him that breaketh Faith, let Faith also be broken: When thou holdest not me for a Senator, I will not hold thee for a Consul.*

BUT now my former Opinion is confirm'd, not only in the Unreasonablenes, but Falshood of these Papers, in their positive Assertions, as I have learned in the Affair of *Dunkirk*, and several other Articles, which I have carefully examin'd into, and found altogether as groundless, as their daily Conjectures, and pretended Fears, are base and ungenerous. Nor have I been less surpriz'd at the ignorant Impudence of those Mongrel Politicians, in pretending to instruct, than at their licentious

* *Frangenti fidem, fides frangatur eidem: quando tu me non habes pro Senatore, nec ego te pro Consule.*

Wickedness

Wickedness in defaming the Ministry : As if a mere Emperick, should attempt to teach the learned Sir *Hans Sloane*, or Dr. *Mead*, those Eminent Fathers of our Faculty, the Nature of the Animal Oeconomy, the *Materia Medica*, and Art of Healing : Or an ignorant Petty-Fogger, pretend to instruct one of the learned Judges in the Laws of this Kingdom.

B U T what shall we say, or what can we expect from People who are lost to every Degree of Modesty, Veracity, and Honour.

T H U S have I given you my impartial Opinion of those iniquitous Performances, the natural Offspring of Sedition : And also my Thoughts of that most Noble Patron, who, so long as he pursues such just and lawful Measures as he hath hitherto done, may bid Defiance to all their envenom'd Arrows of Detraction. For, as *Merc. Tresmigesius* saith,

*UNA Custodia Pietas ; pium Virum
nec malus Genius, nec Fatum dominat : De-
us enim eripit eum ab omni mali.*

THE only Safeguard is Piety ; neither the evil Genius, nor Fate, can overcome a godly Man ; for God delivereth him out of all Evil.

I am,

SIR,

Your most affectionate Brother,

John Frankz.

February the
5th, 1734-5.

Thomas Frankz.

F I N I S.



THI